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East Saginaw, August 4, 1859.

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ienesse street
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JO. A LARGE. DISSOLUTION.

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Brick East SAGINAW.

Brick East

white man, by quoting the clause, "We ritories to white men?

the State of Ohio, in 1848, he said:

"Slavery is the sin of not some of the States only, but of them all; of not one nationality, but of all nations. It perverted and corrupted the moral sense of mankind deeply and universally, and this perversion became a universal habit. Habits of thought become fixed principles. No American State has yet delivered itself entirely from these habits. We, in New York, are guilty of slavery still by withholding the right of suffrage from the race we have emancipated. You, in Ohio, are guilty in the same way by a system of black laws still more aristocratic and odious. It is written in the constitution of the United States that five slaves shall count equal to three freemen as a basis of representation; and it is written, also, in violation of Divine law, that we shall surrender the fugitive slave who takes refuge at our fireside from his relentless pursuer."

for four years-that the Declaration of vote or hold office anywhere, where I had Independence intended to recognize the the right, under the constitution, to prenegro and the white man as equals under vent it. I am in favor of each State and manufacturing towns. the Divine law, and hence that all the each Territory of this Union taking care United States which recognize slavery want slavery, let them have it; if they are in violation of the Divine law. In desire to prohibit slavery, let them do it; other words, it is an argument tagainst it is their business, not mine. We in Ilthe ground that it is contrary to the law tory, and found it was not profitable; and

laws and constitutions and governments home-that, in my opinion, this govern in the factories. I was speaking of the in violation of the principle of negro ment was made by white men, on the white scarcity of labor growing up in our States in which it was then situated. It equality are in violation of the law of basis, for the benefit of white men and northern manufacturing towns, as a le-did not then exist in any Territory .-God. That is the basis upon which his their posterity forever, and should be ad- gitimate and natural consequence of the Slavery was confined to the States. speech rests. He quotes the Declaration ministered by white men, and by none dimunition of the demand for the manuof Independence to show that the fathers of the Revolution understood that the negro was placed on an equality with the turned the southern trade away from else. Every appeal they make to northwhite man, by quoting the clause, "We ritories to write men?

Mr. Douglas, Mr. President, I am in all men are created equal, and are enfavor of throwing the Territories open southern cities? Sir, the feeling among institution of slavery everywhere, and dowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."— white men to institute the government Virginia [Mr. Mason]; they are deterlitionists, unless they held out the hope Sir, the doctrine of that Senator and of his party is—and I have had to meet it let one of the negroes free or slave, either productions rather than trade with the party, if successful, to abolish slavery in

Douglas and Davis on Seward.

REMARKS OF

REMARKS OF

Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Remarks of Control of C may be best in one climate, they are, nec- Popular sovereignty in Kansas was strickessarily, the best everywhere; or that, en down by the combina tions in the because slavery may be indispensable in northern States to carry elections under

first, slavery was to be limited to the Virginia [Mr. Mason]; they are deter- litionists, unless they held out the hope North. That is the feeling which has the States as well as in the Territories of

I know they tell us that all this is to be The Senator from New York has also done according to the constitution; they addressed us, but I wish we could have provisions of the constitution of the of its own negroes, free or slave. If they referred to the lamentable action of the would not violate the constitution except people of New Mexico in establishing a so far as the constitution violates the law something more significant than high-slave code for the protection of property of God—that is all—and they are to be in slaves, and he congratulates the country the judges how far the constitution does the constitution of the United States upon linois tried slavery while we were a Terri- upon the final success of the advocates of violate the law of God. They say that free institutions in Kansas. He could every clause of the constitution that rec-

permanent settlement of a grave question; next, he performed the duty which he owed to himself; for when the Congress enacted measures against the voice of certain southern Senators and members, and pledged themselves to the policy of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories, he, being a party to that transaction, owed it to himself, and discharged a duty which it imposed upon his honor, when he moved to repeal the restriction in palpable violation of the agreement which was then made. He has answered well as to that point, and I have nothing to add.

The Senator makes a rather backneyed argument, that, in asserting our right to go into the Territory and each exclusive possession of it. I shall not dwell on that point further than to say that we have sought that governments should be instituted in order that every person and property might be protected that went into it—the white man coming from the South, both meeting en an equality in the Territory, and each with whatever property he may hold under the laws of his State and the constitution of the United States. Such is our position. It is to array a prejudice, which does not justly attach to us, to assume that we have ever sought to exclude any citizen from any State or Territory well as to that point, and I have nothing to add.

We have heard time are acking to take exclusive possession of it. I shall not dwell on that point further than to say that we have sought that governments should be instituted in order that governments which we have sought to exclude the North, and the white man coming from the South, both meeting on an equality in the Territory, and each with whatever property he may held under the laws of his State and the constitution of the United States. Such is our property he may held under the laws of his State and the constitution of the United States. Such is our property he may held under the laws of his State and the constitution of the United States. Such is our property he may held under the laws of his State and the constituti permanent settlement of a grave question; But the Senator from New York in

vokes us by his love for the Union, and in the spirit of fraternity. I have nothing to object to the tone in which he has acts instead of words. Faith might fol-Union, and fraternity to its various members. If the Senator would show to us, by his adherence to the constitution, and the ground that it is contrary to the law of God. The Senator from New York has long held that doctrine. The Senator from New York has often proclaimed to the world that the constitution of the United States was in violation of the Divine law, and that Senator will not contradict the statement. I have an extract from one of his speeches now be
the ground that it is contrary to the law of God. The Senator from New York has often proclaimed to the world that the constitution is fail, however, to say, in order to present the constitution of the Divine law, and hence we turned philanthropists and abolished it, just as our British friends zeross the constitution serve what he thought was a striking and the bediever, to say, in order to present the constitution of the Divine law, and hence should not have the ocean did. They established slavery in all their colonies, and, when they found the constitution of the constitution, they turn to the sax meant State sovereignty in Missouri. South and say, "We will give you all your rights under the constitution as we extend the constitution as we extend the found that the constitution of the constitution of the constitution, they turn to the sax meant State sovereignty in Kansas was meant St such manifestations upon his own part of of the South as a dition of a more.

Then the Scuator devoted about a third of his the good faith which he proclaims to be sensor did not he

the same principle that had been affirmed principle that the register of the same of the same of the same of the principle that had been affirmed principle that the register of the same of the same of the principle that the settlement of 1500, the same of the principle of non-intervention by Congress with date with the same of t

all the rights which we claim to ourselves.

We have heard time and again this session the same point made against the democratic party, that they were hedging themselves behind the decision of the Supreme Court. If this had been presented in the beginning, it might have had some fairness; but, after years of conflet, and after we had found it utterly impossible ever to reach a conclusion utilizatory to both sides—in other words, to smect a law which would answer the purpose—we then agreed to postpone a question judicially in its character, and thus agreed to be bound, legislatively and politically, by the decision which that judicial question should receive. Now, the Seunter pleads to the jurisdiction, as though we had ever asserted that the Supreme Court could decade as political question, but he was bound in honor, and re were all who acted with him, to ablide by the decision of an umpire to which they had themselves referred the case. We are willing to ablide by it. We but claim of them that